Mr. BADGER. So I understood the Senator, and I was very much surprised to hear him say that if Mr. Weller had been a Whig, under such circumstances, he would have advised his removal, because it showed, not an ignorance but a momentary forgetfulness of the legal presumption, which take to be this, that if Col. Weller had been a Whig officer it would have been presumed, until the contrary appeared, that there was very good reason for the delay. [Laughter.] Whereas, being a Democratic officer, the legitimate, fair pre-sumption was, that the delay was unwarrantable until the cause of it was explained. [Renewed laughter.] Therefore, the course pursued towards Col. Weller, being a Democratic officer, it strikes me would have been outrageous if it had been

pursued towards a Whig-Mr. WHITCOMB. Mr. President, I did not expect say any thing in regard to this resolution; but an attack. ted to me, has been made upon a former citizen most unexpected to me, has been made upon a former citizen of my State, Gen. Lane, which I feel called upon to repel I think it unmerited, and was very much surprised to hear i uttered by the Senator from Ohio. I know Gen. Lane well uttered by the Senator from Onto. I know Gen. Lane well. He is a personal friend of mine, and his modesty is far greater than his talents, confessedly great as they are. When he was appointed Governor of Oregon, instead of having a public vessel chartered to take him and his family around by sea, he went in the garb of a Western man, with a small company of men, by the overland route, with his rifle in his hand, at of men, by the overland route, with his rifle in his hand, at his own expense, an exile from his family. When he went to Oregon that Territory was in a condition entirely unorganized, without any government, except one formed by necessity by the early settlers. Besides having to frame a regular government, he had to acquaint himself with the various Indian tribes, in order to acquire the necessary facts, to make the report which the Senator from Ohio makes the gravamen of his charge against that officer. I believe it will be found that the mail facilities than were less than they are now. that the mail facilities then were less than they are now. do not know how often the mails then arrived from Oregon but I apprehend that it took a very long time for the mails to reach here from that country; and I also know that it would take some time after his arrival there for Gen. Lane to gather the necessary materials to make a satisfactory and intelligent report. I know not whether his successor has made his re port yet. I should be glad to be informed on that subject. Gen. Lane went out to Oregon in the fall preceding the advent of Gen. Taylor's administration. He could not have been there more than a year before his successor was appointbeen there more than a year before his successor was appointed. Major Gaines, who was then appointed, went out in a Government vessel. He was appointed while the Senate was in session, and he was in the lobby here after he received his appointment. He took his departure, if I am correctly informed, in a Government vessel, without waiting for the sanction of this body to this appointment. We were treated with that much respect by Major Gaines, and by the Cabinet which can thin out. And it does seem to me that it does not come sent him out. And it does seem to me that it does not come with the best grace to hold up the conduct of Gen. Lane as an object of oblequy and repreach, looking to the conduct of his successor. I have nothing to say as to the private character of Major Gaines. He is a man of great respectability. And I have heard nothing said against the private character of Gen. Lane; therefore I do not feel myself called upon to defend it. I will only say that he is the idol of his ne ghbors and friends wherever he is known. I had known him in civil life, before he earned his well-merited laurels in our war with Mexico. I have known him to be always equal to any thing he undertook; always on the side of law and order, and

I should make no objection, nor would Gen. Lane make any objection, to being removed, if the removal was put upon the ground that it was for opinion's sake. But when he is the ground that it was for opinion's sake. But when he is removed, not only without its being expressly stated that he is removed on account of his political opinions, but on account of default in office, he is deprived not merely of office, for which he cares but little, but also of that character which is so dear to him. And here I will make a remark in relation to this subject of removals from office. If gentlemen con out frankly and say that they remove for political opinions, whatever my notions may be as to the policy or impolicy of removals for opinion's sake, I should observe silence. But when it is given out in advance that removals would not be made on account of political opinions, and they are made, and silence is observed in regard to them, the implication is left that the removals were made on account of defects of a personal

always a friend where his friendship was deserved.

Mr. President, I can ask the Senator from Ohio with confidence whether Gen. Lane would have been removed, after having performed that journey overland, if he had been a I think not. Gentlemen may think he would have been. I give them credit for their belief, but I know the human heart is deceitful and desperately wicked. I think gentlemen deceive themselves by making any such supposi-tion. I would here say, in relation to Gen. Lane, that when he left his post, he received the nearly if not quite unanimous inction of party. I would also state that, at the very time he received notice of his dismissal, he was actively engaged in a tour among the Indian tribes in acquainting himself with

ternity and union with her sister States, I would as soon listen to this interesting discussion as to be adopting bills giving new States large slices of our public domain. Several gentlemen may perhaps make speeches upon the subject; I may make one myself; but as it is dinner time, I move

The motion was agreed to.

# OFFICIAL.

United States Steamer Saranac, Norfolk, December 9, 1850.

Norfolk furnished an opportunity of testing her qualities on a point never before tested; and for the want of which I had hitherto deferred the expression of my unqualified approval of her. I refer to her having then had, for the first time, all her coal (nearly four hundred tons) on board.

With that quantity of coal, ordnance, boa tswain's, carpenter's, and sailmaker's stores for three years, provisions for four months, and water for thirty-nine days for 235 men, she was brought to her deep load line, drawing seventeen feet eight inches, with a dip to the wheels of six feet.

This was of course the most unfavorable position in which she could have been placed for speed and efficiency, and I am gratified to say that, highly as my expectations were raised,

r performance far exceeded them. With a smooth sea and moderate wind on the beam, without the aid of canvass, she made nine miles per hour, with an average consumption of seventeen tons of coal in twenty-four hours, including the getting up of steam, and this too with the greater part of the firemen inexperienced. In one watch of four hours (the chief engineer giving his personal attention) she made nearly thirteen revolutions of the wheel with from twelve to fourteen pounds of steam, and with a cut-off of three feet six inches, her speed being nine miles the Union majority 22 117 that party having per hour, and the consumption of coal at the rate of but thirteen tons in twenty-four hours.

On a former cruise, when half coaled, and with all other things above enumerated on board, she had made, under favorable circumstances, without the aid of canvass, from eleven to twelve miles per hour.

When, therefore, it is considered that her frame is of live oak, and that she has no tree-nails, but is bolted throughout, with a scantling of great size and strength, and the masts and spars of a first class sloop, with which she can circumnavigate the globe without the aid of steam, I think that I shall be justified in saying that the Saranac is so fine a war steamer of her class as can be found in any service; nor do I know (and I have commanded her nine months) in what she could have been improved.

To have obtained greater speed must have been at the sacrifice of strength, and to have carried more coal at that of the comfort and health of the crew, together with an encoachment on the stowage of other departments.

Her supply of coal is sufficient for any service, but if at

any time necessary I can carry fifty tons more on deck and I have, sir, been the more emphatic on this subject in view of the harmless aspersions industriously circulated regarding her, and which have been so effectual as to have rendered the

new recruits afraid of the ship, and to have caused frequent The condensers fitted in her wheel-houses for producing

fresh water furnish us double our daily consumption, so that of that article we have an unfailing supply.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH TATINALL, Captain. The Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy.

Forwarded by your obedient serv JOHN D. SLOAT.

Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM, formerly a matron of the Sing Sing Prison, and the projector of a partially successful scheme of female emigration to California, has become the proprietress of a fine farm near San Francisco, the crops on which this reason are estimated to be worth \$60,000. The California Courier gives an account of a judgment obtained by her in one of the courts in San Francisco against Joseph S. Rucker, for \$3,661.27.—New York Courier.

WHALING PROM SAN FRANCISCO.-We learn that the the Central Road. barque Popmunnet, now or formerly of Fsirhaven, was fitting for a whaling voyage at San Francisco at latest dates; Capt. Frank Smith, of New London, an old whaler and enterprising merchant, was also fitting a ship of about eight thousand barrels capacity for the Arctic seas fishery.

[New Bedford Mercury.]

### WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and Hon, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, now Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate for a sale of the Sioux Indian tribe's lands west of the Mississippi. Dr. FOSTER is to be secretary of the commission.

After effecting the treaty with the Sioux, the commission will proceed overland across the plains to the Selkirk settlement at Pembina, on the Red River of the North. They are, besides, to negotiate an agreement with the Chippewa half-breeds for the extinguishment of their title of occupancy and the acquisition of fee simple titles to their

It is gratifying to observe that the outrageous conduct of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, and some other Clergymen of the East, in preaching from the pulpit treason and rebellion against the Constitution and the Laws, finds few advocates, and has plete prostitution of the Federal Government by the fanatics made no proselytes. Other eminent Clergymen. support of religion are also lending an assistance to the laws which is no less patriotic than disinterested.

The number of the "New York Observer" it had in a preceding number advanced, that the from service, which the late act of Congress is intended more effectually to execute, "is not an immorality." To give our readers some idea of the force and point of this article, we quote a brief passage :

"But do you not pity the poor fugitives who ask for freedom and protection from the North? Certainly we pity them. But we pity still more the miserable sufferers that would groan and bleed, if and denounced in the name of God!"

There is a longer passage, towards the close of the same article, which we cannot refuse ourselves not be ready to act in eight months, they never will be. the gratification of also bringing to the notice of our

"We hear much of progress at the North in the love for freedom and in detestation of the evils of slavery. So far as this progress is real and Christian-like, we would do all in our power to promote it. But there is another progress on this subject, which seems to us not so happy, and not to augur well for the soundness of mind or of heart of those who seek to promote it.

"In the year 1830, a man, who shall be nameless, attracted public attention by loud and bitter denunciations sgainst slavery and American Christians. Of a shallow understanding, with unmeasured impudence and an almost unmeasured mastery of the vocabulary of abuse and denunciation, he filled approval of the Territorial Legislature of Oregon, without dis- the land with a strange mixture of truth and falsehood. It was difficult to decide which he hated worst, SLAVEHOLDING or Christianity, the planters at the South or the clergy at the facts which were necessary in order to enable him to the North. His agents went to and fro, denouncing both make that report, for the refusal to make which he was removed, according to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MANGUM. It is rather gratifying to old men to minds and more honest intentions devoted themselves to the see that after a thing has been dead for some time it may be resuscitated. I think we have very auspicious omens that we shall be occupied upon this interesting resolution for the next two or three weeks. Coming, as I do, from one of the old they destroyed slavery. But too many of them shared large-

"And now, in 1850, what does this apostle of bitterness and disorder behold? How it must rejoice his heart to see and disorder behold? How it must rejoice his heart to see its meeting, to co-operate with such of our sister States as not a few of the clergy adopting the same theory of natural rights on which he planted his foot, justifying resistance to Government which has outraged and dishonored us." law, as he had done, and teaching the right of the slave to assassinate his master.

"Progress in this direction we do not hail as a good sign of the times. Attacks upon slavery and the Fugitive Slave Bill, on unsound principles, can only do mischief. The justification of wicked acts, or of civil disorder, by unsound SIR: The recent cruise of this ship from New York to | Christian ethics, is impotent against slavery, but is not impotent in misleading the multitudes, who ask for guidance on question of such vital consequence as that of obedience to law. These false ethics are not impotent to degrade Christianity, and to bring its doctrines and its ministry into ontempt."

# GEORGIA CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Milledgeville on Tues day last, and was organized by the election of Hon. THOMAS SPAULDING as President, who was chosen by acclamation. Hon. W. B. WOFFORD and A. J. MILLER were elected Vice Presidents, and R. S. LANIER Secretary. We learn that appearances indicate great unanimity in the Convention.

The official returns show that about three-fourths of the voters of the State cast their suffrages for Delegates to the Convention. In fourteen or fifteen counties there was no opposition to the Union canthe Union majority 22,117, that party having polled nearly two-thirds of the votes given.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. The Census Returns from the counties of Western Virginia being nearly all in, the subjoined statement of its population will be interesting to our

readers generally in that State:

			Free whites.	Free blacks.	Slaves.	Total.
Ag	gregate of	counties,	200 (1197)			0.00
	officially reported		422,812	5,654	50,894	479,26
	Frederick, (estimated at)		12,800	200	300	13,300
	nigomery,	do	6,500	100	1,400	8,000
	ckbridge,	do	10,000	200	2,500	12,700
Ru	ssell.	do	9,000	100	1,500	10,600
Ro	ckingham,	do	16,000	300	1,000	17,300
Sh	enandoah,	do	12,000	100	1,100	13,200
	In 1850		489,112	6,654	58,694	554,460
-	ln 1840		371,590	7,548	53,731	432,85
	Increase .		117,522		4,963	121,60

Mr. CLAY arrived at Pittsburg on Tuesday night last, and departed thence the next evening, on his way to this city. During his brief sojourn at Pittsburg he was visited by a large number of his friends.

The citizens of Richmond voted on Tuesday and Wednesday on the question of authorizing the western Road, and 56 against the subscription to

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Charleston " News" of the 7th instant informs its readers that the subject of the "Federal Relations" are under discussion in the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, and gives the following account of the progress of the Debate:

" Mr. MIDDLETON, late Speaker, led off the debate. He was followed by Mr. Kierr, of Orangeburg, who spoke on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is probable that a week or more will be exhausted in the discussion. Our own opinion is that South Carolina will act as her dignity demands Thousands of her young Apollos stand with bows drawn, ready to discharge their arrows; but they will pause, if respect to our sister Southern States demand a pause. They are not willing to show a disposition to appropriate all the indignation of the times, and, however ardent, will wait for Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia."

Of the character of this debate the reader may form ome idea from the following extract (the peroration) from the Speech of Mr. KIETT, referred to in the preceding paragraph. Having divided his subject under three heads-grievance, right, and remedy-he concluded with the following suggestions upon the third head of his discourse :

"A remedy should be both sufficient and practicable; it applies to disease. Now, what is the disease ' The comof the North. To cure the disease, you must remove Northern fanaticism, or re-cast your Government so as to curb and con friends to the Union and to the Constitution, have trol it, or cut loose from the Government. Can you remove come to the rescue of both from the onslaught made the fanaticism? No. Can you re-cast your Government so upon them by these reckless revolutionists. The as to provide necessary checks and balances? No. Then the most respectable public journals devoted to the only course left is to cut loose. Secession does this. Then secession is a sufficient remedy. Is it practicable? Beyond a doubt it is constitutional, and if resisted, must be defended like any other great right. Strength is a relative term, and fear the passion of slaves. The Federal Government, if it resists your right to secede, must either invade you with an army or which came to hand vesterday contains a powerful blockade your barbor. Will it invade you? That is scarcely article, demonstrating irrefutably the position, which possible. Willit blockade your harbor ! A blockade is a declaration of war, and war dissolves the Government. If, then, the it had in a preceding number advanced, that the state peaceably secodes, she is the most prosperous communi-provision of the Constitution concerning fugitives ty on earth. If her right to secode is resisted, war follows,

people that liaison which enables people to combine. Again: is the Southern Congress to have political power or not? If it has not political power, it will be another Nashville Convention. Look at the history of that. It met the first time when outrage and spoliation were only menaced; yet the South were scantily represented in it. It met the second time when law is to be dethroned, and compacts are to be repudiated, and the fundamental laws of the country are to be trifled with and mocked at, decountry are to be trifled with and mocked at, decountry are to be trifled with and mocked at, Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas have spoken against action. The Governor of Alabama refuses to call together the Legis-lature. Mississippi and Florida alone remain. If they will

"If a Southern Congress is impracticable, then separate State action is the only alternative. Why delay it? Delay is ruinous, because the disbursing patronage of the Federal Government is enormous, and will be used to divide the South—because time produces acquiescence in wrong—be-cause another Presidential contest will stamp still deeper party lines, and embitter the South-because the abolition have the vantage ground of making issues. They make only palatable ones, and at the acceptable time. You must cut this ground from under them. Because, when the States have formally spoken, pride of opinion will hold them from you till the last mo

you till the last moment.

"Then why delay" Is it to prepare physical means?

Arms are scattered all over the State, and every man is a rifleman and horseman. Yours, too, is a moral cause, and States must aid you, or the Federal Government. If the former, they uphold the institution of slavery. If the latter, they destroy it. If they destroy it, they scatter to the winds property enough to pay the debt of Great Britain, contracted in wars in which she spilled blood enough for her proud navy

"Resistance is the road to prosperity or an honorable over-throw. Submission, the broad road to sure destruction and in-famy. Resistance will unite our people. Then shake out the flag, and every Carolinian will follow it on whatever wave it flag, and every Carolinian will follo may be borne, or in whatever blast it may be hurled. Let the Legislature designate an early day for the meeting of a after the adjournment of the Southern Congress, if it should be held: and if it should not be held, shortly after the day of

SPECIAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA .- On the 30th ultimo an election was held in the third district of Louisiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. HARMANSON. The candidates were R. M. STEWART, (Whig,) and A. G. PENN, (Democrat.) The latter is elected. The New Orleans Bulletin says that he is a gentleman of high standing, and a strong Union man.

The votes cast for Governor of Ohio at the Oc tober election were counted in the Legislature of that State on the 6th instant.

Reuben Wood, Dem. Edward Smith, Free Spil.	183,093 18,756
In 1848 the vote for the leading candi	268,047 dates was
as follows: Seatury Ford, Whig	
## # 10 m   1 m	296,977
MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BOSTON.—W	e have be-

Monday re-elected Mayor of the city of Boston. The following was the vote:

Mussey, Free-Soil...... 761

The Boston Courier says : " Mr. Bigelow, the regular Whig candidate, was supported by 'Union' tickets in the different wards. Mr. Amory was the candidate of the Whigs who disliked the renomination of Mayor Bigelow. Mr. Goodrich was supported by the Democrats proper, and Mr. Mussey by the Free-Soilers and some Temperance

The whole Whig list of Aldermen is elected, and Whig Common Councilmen are chosen in most of the wards.

THE TELEGRAPH-ANNOYING ACCIDENT.-The Louis ville Journal states that while the President's Message was in the course of transmission along the wires of the O'Reilly Telegraph line, on Monday night week, at half-past two, every thing up to that time having worked well, a flash of lightning struck the wire and stopped the progress of the Message. The other wire which we would be transmissioned. Message. The other wire, which was used in transmitting the Message to the Courier, was not struck, and continued to operate until the whole Message was delivered.

POPULATION OF NORFOLK CITY.-We give below the complete aggregates of the three classes of population in Nor-folk, according to the Census of 1850; to which we have annexed the aggregates of the same classes according to the

Census of 1040. I ney are as 10	llows:	
1850.	1840.	Increas
Whites 9,068	6,185	2,88
Free colored 957		
Slaves4,295	3,709	58
14,320	10,920	3,46
184010,920	decr'e of free	colored 6
Increase in ten years 3,400	and the	3,40

The above figures exhibit the remarkable result that, while our white population has increased in the last ten years at the rate of 462 per cent., the slave population has only increased in the ratio of 152 per cent.; and there has actually been a decrease of 62 per cent. in the free colored population. The aggregate increase of the city population within the ten years is 312 per cent.—Norfolk Herald.

MARYLAND-THE COMPROMISE ACTS-THE

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The State Convention of Maryland, now in session at Annapolis, adopted on Tuesday, by a unanimous vote, the following preamble and resolutions, reported to that body by the special committee appointed on the subject. The Convention, it will e recollected, is composed in nearly equal degree of both political parties:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States was signed more effectually to secure the civil and political rights of the citizens of every part of the Union, and especially to protect their persons and property, as well in the other States as in the State in which they might reside; and whereas amongst the rights of property there was none more generally known, or more distinctly recognised, than that of holding slaves; and whereas the peculiar risk of loss to which this species of property was exposed was so obvious, and the absolute necessity of a suitable provision to guard against it so universally felt, that no one hesitated to acknowledge that ithout such provision the Union could not have been formed : and whereas certain persons in various portions of the Union, instigated by a spirit of fanaticism, have combined for the purpose of openly resisting and defying the guarantees of the constitution and laws by which alone the slaveholding States can be assured of the rightful possession and just protection of their property, we, the members of the Conventi of Maryland, lately elected from the body of the people, and timately acquainted with their feelings and opinions, deem it proper to declare, in calm and deliberate terms, what we slieve to be their views in relation to the exciting subjects to which we have referred-

1st. Therefore. Resolved, That the Constitution of th United States has accomplished all the objects—civil and po-litical—which its most sanguine framers land friends anticipated, and that the affections of the peope of Maryland are justly riveted to its principles by the memory of the sacrifices of the wise and good men who formed it as well as by the

blessings it has so liberally dispensed to our country.

2d. That a proper appreciation of these blessings should ead every State in the Union to adopt all such measures as om time to time may be necessary to give complete and full effect to any provision of the constitution, or of the laws pur-suant thereto, intended for the protection of any portion of this

3d. That while we do not conceal that the several acts of Congress passed at their last session, relating to the admission of California, to the Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, to the adjustment of the boundary of Texas, to the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and to the reclamation of fugitives from labor, do not, to the extent we desired, meet the just demands of the South; neverheless, viewing these several acts as parts of an entire sys tem. to be adhered to and maintained as a whole, proceeding tem, to be agnesed to an maintained as a whole, proceeding on the basis of compromise, and intended, by a permanent ad-justment of so many critical questions, to heal the public agi-tation and perpetuate the Union, they have received our ac-quiescence, and have inspired us with admiration of those eminent statesmen who, rising above the influence of party and sectional considerations, periled their well earned reputations for the enduring welfare of their country.

4th. That the vigorous and faithful execution by the Gen-

eral Government of all laws made in pursuance of the const tution, is its primary duty, and affords the only security for the just protection of the rights and property of the citizen and for the permanency of the Union; and it is equally the duty of all good citizens to encourage and support the officers ountenance and rebuke the efforts of those who seek to sub ert them. And while, therefore, we entertain every property onfidence in the ability and determination of the Chief sistrate of the Union faithfully to perform his duty in the present crisis, and take the opportunity to tender to him our as-surance that, in any emergency that should require it, he may safely rely upon the cordial co-operation of the people of Marm and continued reliance upon the patriotism of those of our countrymen, in all sections of the Union, who have fearessly asserted the constitutional rights of the South; and, iew of the calamities which must ensue if those rights con ernments of the non slaveholding States the propriety and the mportance of enacting such laws as will facilitate the recovery of fugitives from labor; and upon the citizens of ever State we would anxiously urge the absolute necessity of main aining and enforcing each and all of the measures of adjust-

ent adopted at the last session of Congress. 5th. That, of the aforesaid series of laws, that intended ensure the restoration of fugitives from labor is the only one rofessing to protect the peculiar rights and institutions of fanaticism in other portions of the Union; is but a tardy and meager measure of compliance with the clear, explicit, and imperative injunctions of the constitution, and holds out the only hope that the protection which the South was authorized to expect from the Union of the States to this species of property will be afforded to them; and being the chief induce-ment to the South for its accession to the compromise, the repeal of that law, or the failure to enforce its provisions, could only be regarded as evidence of a determined purpose in other States to violate the sacred charter of our rights, or a want of ability in the General Government to enforce the laws made ure to comply with the solemn obligations which give to the constitution its chief value and binding force, and which could not be violated or deliberately evaded without leading to a issolution of the Union

These resolutions (says the Baltimore Patriot) embody not merely the sentiments of the members of the Convention, but of the people of Maryland, who, if they were submitted to the popular voice, would approve them by a vote not less decisive than that by which they passed the Convention.

"The spirit of the resolutions must commend them to every true lover of the Union. They threaten nothing. They censure no one. They but express the settled conviction of the PEOPLE of MARYLAND, and warn, in the fraternal voice of citizens of a common country, the People of the consequences which must follow the success of efforts, which are made or threatened, to violate the laws of Congress, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law. As a member of the Confederacy which achieved the independence of the country, and established the Constitution by which the Union of the States was formed, Maryland may rightly claim that her deliberate and unanimous voice, as expressed by the Convention of Delegates elected by the popular suffrage of her people, should be espected. As a border State, where the peculiar rights of property exist which the law was intended to guard, and to which the Constitution guaranties protection, her declaration on the subject, and at this time particularly, will not fail to attract the attention of the people of the States where the effort has been made to have this law disregarded. and arouse them to a sense of the importance of their seeing that it is faithfully executed."

It will be recollected that Mr. B. R. HARDIN, son of BEN HARDIN, of Kentucky, disappeared rather suddenly from Panama, shortly after he had received there the revocation of his appointment of Secretary of Legation to Chili. The Panama Star says :

"On Friday last, as a party of gentlemen were ascending the mountain in the rear of the city, about midway up they discovered the remains of a human being. Though there is now no part of that human frame left but the bare bones, bere is sufficient evidence to render almost certain the de duction that they are those of the unfortunate Hardin. These evidences consist of a letter found in one of the pockets dated evidences consist of a letter found in one of the pockets dated Havana, December, 1849, addressed to Hon. Ben. Hardin, Bardstown, (Ky.) commencing "My dear father," and ending with "your affectionate son, Rowan." Besides this there were a silk handkerchief, two keys, a knife and part of a the evil designs of Northern emissaries and abolitionists. silk purse. From the appearance of the ground there is som suspicion that he was murdered

D. T. M. Foore; Esq., who a day or two since tender his resignation of the post of Charge d'Affaires to Bogota, we are glad to hear, will shortly take up the pen editorial again, in the journal which he has conducted so long with such distinguished ability—the "Commercial Advertiser, at Buffalo. There are but few men in this part of the cour try who better adorn the editorial profession; none certainly who seek to encourage those little amenities which it seems to be the aim of some of his less worthy contemporaries now a days to drive from the field of New York journalism Though his career in public office at Bogota has been unex-pectedly short, the duties of the Bogota Chargeship have been discharged by Mr. Foors with a faithfulness and ability which render his resignation at this time little less than a public loss.—New York Express.

EXTENSIVE CONPLAGRATION .- The Hamilton wooller sggregate increase of the city population within the ten years is 31½ per cent.—Norfolk Herald.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—The Hamilton woolien mills, situated at Southbridge, Massachusetts, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is stated at \$200,000, of paralysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days immediately preceding his death encity. The North Barrack and two entire streets of houses have been consumed.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—The Hamilton woolien wills, situated at Southbridge, Massachusetts, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is stated at \$200,000, of paralysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days immediately preceding his death encity. The North Barrack and two entire streets of houses have been thrown out of work by the destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is stated at \$200,000, of paralysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days immediately preceding his death encity. The North Barrack and two entire streets of houses have been thrown out of work by the destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is stated at \$200,000, of paralysis, with which he was seized in February last, had subsisted for sixty days immediately preceding his death encity. So says the Livingston Union.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Legislature .- Ad-

journment sine die. Jackson, (Saturday.) November 30. The bill calling a State Convention, to be held on the second Monday of November next, and dithe first Monday in September, passed the Senate the Governor power to call the Convention together at an earlier day, in the event of certain proceedings by Congress, was introduced and passed in the Senate, but was lost in the House, under the rule requiring resolutions to lie over one day.

Both Houses adjourned sine die this evening at nine o'clock.

AMIN BEY IN THE WEST.

In his travel westwardly, after having visited the incient town of Detroit, AMIN BEY, the Turkish raveller, accompanied by J. P. Brown, Esq., fattached to the United States Legation at Contantinople,) set their faces towards Ohio, and were received with due welcome at Columbus, the seat of Government, and Chillicothe. At the latter place the Mayor of the city (WM. H. SKERRETT, Esq.) addressed the visiters in these terms:

GENTLEMEN: As the Executive officer of this city. I have Gentlemen: As the Executive officer of this city, I have been delegated by the Committee of Arrangements to the honor, and, personally, great pleasure, of greeting you at your entrance—to receive you with a most cordial and hearty welcome to the ancient metropolis of Ohio. Also, to offer you the hospitalities and freedom of our city. Although the freedom of the city is not tendered you in a golden box, yet be assured that it is a free-will offering, warm from the hearts. of those who can appreciate a visit by an Envoy coming from a country which once was considered the cradle of the sciences and of the Arts, to this our country, yet in her infancy, to observe the progress and improvements made in the Arts of Government and Knowledge by a Republican People, and he being the representative of a Sovereign whose fame has spread both far and wide for deeds of charity and pure beneficence, especially for the protection and support given by him to the gallant Kossuth, his beroic wife and his given by him to the gallant Kossuth, his beroic wife and his Hungarian companions, who sought and found in him (the Sultan of Turkey) a refuge from the oppressions and persecutions of the Russian and Austrian tyrants.

You, whom I knew a boy, I welcome to the place of your birth, assuring you that we highly estimate the honor you have conferred on the town of your nativity by the distinction.

guished manner in which you have sustained the American extend a most cordial and hearty welcome among us.

In reply to the Mayor's Address a letter was received, of which the following is a translation: SIR: Yesterday I had the pleasure to reach your city, after a long journey, in company with your fellow-townsman, Mr. Brown. It was a source of much happiness to me to be a witness of the kind reception which he received from the friends of his earlier youth. I cannot express to you how much I was affected by the welcome you offered him, after an absence of twenty-two years from his native city. I warmly participated in his joy at meeting you. He is wholly worthy of the distinguished honor which you and the citizens of this place were pleased to confer on him. For some near my own Government; and whilst he has acquired or friendship and esteem, he has shown a laudable zeal in mainaining the respect due to his own.

He has always filled his part with credit to his Govern-

ment, and he is worthy of the confidence which it has placed in him. Do not suppose that his friends are to be found only in his own country; he has many also in my own. I am very happy to have been able to accompany him to his native city, and to participate in the friendly feelings shown him here. I am also most grateful for the language which was yesterday held to me, and for the commended of my much honored Sovereign.
Chillicothe, November 26, 1850.

Whereupon Mr. Brown, in his own behalf, and acidentally in that of his friend, responded as

Dear Friends and Fellow-Townsmen: I will not attempt o express the feelings which agitate me. I could not find tterance to half the emotions of deep gratitude which I feel or your great kindness to me. Though professionally a ealer in words, I fear that my tongue can but seebly interpret what my heart feels for the distinguished honor and the odness you have all been pleased to show me.

I believe that no native of Chillicothe owes enevolence of others than myself, and I trust that ingratiude forms no part of my character. When I look around me and see so many kind faces turned towards ine-all speaking the language of friendship-I may well feel that this is

Though it has been my lot to spend nearly all of the last twenty-two years of my life in the distant country of Turkey, those who know me best know that the first wishes of my heart have always found a centre within the circle of those never-forgotten hills which surround my native city. CHIL-LICOTHE has been to me what Mecca is to my friend and all his co-religionists—my heart's devotions have ever been turned towards the place of my nativity. I have always been proud of my native State, and of being a Buckeye; and though I do not approve of sectional feelings, and think that Americans should love equally well every part of their great and glorious country. I must admit that I have always felt a particular attachment—I may say, a devotion, for my native State, Ohio, which I could never feel for any other. My ong residence in other countries has only seemed to render my own dearer to me : and certainly none other which I have visited contains so many generous hearts, and presper-ous and comfortable homes, as the United States.

I see in the example which our great country offers to the world the cause of 'the revolutions which have convulsed Europe during the past two years.

I do not at all feel worthy of the attention you have shown me to-day. I thank you all, most sincerely for it, and feel that I yet have a home in Chillicothe, in the hearts and ctions of the kindest of friends.

# SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 9. In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Jones advocated non-State action, but asserted that Greenville was ready for any action that may be determined on. Mr. CHESNUT was opposed to the present action of a separate State, but was ready to co-operate with other Southern States in any measure which they would suggest for the protection of the South. He advocated the necessity of sending Delegates to the Southern States to induce them to send a representation to a Southern Congress, and believed the time had arrived when such a measure was necessary. Such a Congress would form a constitution and a Southern Confederation, and in the event, which he did not anticipate, of non-action, Carolina can and will fall back upon her sovereignty, and secede per se. Mr. McChapt was against the immediate action of the State, but said that all necessary military preparation should be resorted to for her defence. Mr. MEMMINGER has the floor for to-morrow.

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 10. IN SENATE. -- Mr. CAREW's report in relation to the pur chase of the Calhoun manuscripts has been adopted.

House of Representatives .- Mr. Memminger's speech was forcible and able. He deprecates separate State action, and also immediate secession, and offered resolutions that the proposal of the Nashville Convention for the assembling of a outhern Congress be accepted; and that the Legislature forthwith provide for the appointment of delegates to said Convention: that \$200,000 be appropriated for arming and defending the State; and that a police system be established for the purpose of protecting our people, bond and free, from

The Joint Committee have nominated CHARLES M. FUR-MAN for the presidency of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. All the old directors have been put in nomination except Mr. J. P. Daveaux, and the following additional names have also been added to the list of Candidates, viz: Messrs. J. L. GANTT, W. M. LAWTON, and R. DULIN. The Harrisburg Union states that Joseph Milliken, a young

man of seventeen years of age, recently found guilty in that place of setting fire to the State bridge at Clark's Ferry, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the penitentiary, the longest time under the law.

A story is told in the New York papers of a wit at the opera, who the other evening thus interrupted an auctioneer of that city who was joining the rest of the audience in calling out "Forti! Forti! Forti!" "Two and a half!" exclaimed the wag, at which the parquet went off in convol-

Sixty Days without Food .- Abraham Van Auken, who

THE REACTION IN CALIFORNIA.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA. We publish below a statement which presents a gloomy picture of the condition of affairs in the whilom land of gold. It was drawn up and signed by the passengers of the Alabama, returning from California, and handed to us by Col. recting the members to be chosen at the election on MILLS, formerly of Texas, with a pressing request that we should give it a place in our columns. Col. Mills is an obby a vote of 23 yeas against 9 nays, and the House serving and sagacious gentleman. He has spent several by a vote of 54 to 40. A supplemental bill, giving months in the mining districts of Californis, and vouches for the correctness of the facts contained in the communication. The Colonel assured us that he had never witnessed such scenes of suffering as were presented by the mining districts at this time. Twenty thousand miners have been engaged. all the summer in the Southern mines, in demming and turning the rivers Stanislaus, Tewalame, Mercedes, and other streams, the beds of which have all proved barren of the precious dust. They have exhausted all their means in this unprofitable labor, and are deeply in debt to the merchants. The raining season, which commences in November, will force them back, penniless and destitute, to the towns, where they must be fed and supported during the winter, or sent back to the States, either of which appears almost impossible. Col. Mills fears that this desperate situation of the miners will give rise to excesses and disorders of the most alarming

> The great object of a California emigrant is no longer to make a fortune, but to save enough to pay his passage back to the States. This is sometimes the labor of m party of emigrants-composed of eight persons-applied to Col. Mills, when he passed through Panama, for means to prosecute their voyage to California. Col. Mills advanced eight hundred dollars to them, on condition that they should follow him and work for him until they would reimbure him They agreed to his terms, labored faithfully and perseveringly during five months, and could repay him only one hundred and thirty-five dollars of the amount advanced by him. The Colonel related many other instances of disappointment and unrewarded toil, which occurred under his own observation. Out of seventeen personal friends who labored in the same diggings with him, only three had collected enough of the dust to defray their expenses back to their homes—the others had not only lost all the money which they brought with them, but had gone in debt.

Thus is the golden mirage of California vanishing !

STEAMER ALABAMA, NOVEMBER 27, 1850. We, the undersigned, passengers in the steamship Ala-pama, direct from California, in view of the many false and exaggerated statements in circulation as regards the producveness of the mines, deem it a duty to give some facts, which came under our immediate observation, for the consideration of those who contemplate visiting that State for the purpose of mining. In thus voluntarily laying before the public our experience and observations in California, we wish it distinctly understood that our statements can be relied upon as strictly true, and that we are actuated by no motive save a desire to serve those who may be induced to leave present comforta-ble homes for the desperate chance of making a fortune by

gold digging, We have viewed with regret the many false statements circulated in newpapers, based on information derived from the press in California, the conductors of which are engaged transportation business on the Atlantic and Pa The bankers, merchants, and traders, whose business trans-actions extend throughout the entire length and breadth of the gold region, assist, in no small degree, in misleading the public in regard to the flattering prospects of those engaged in mining. They have induced thousands and tens of thousands to seek fortunes in California at great sacrifices, who would never have tried the experiment if they had been in-formed of the real condition and prospects of those engaged n working the mines.

We believe that thousands have been induced to emigrate to

California, during the past year, on account of the exaggera-Califorms, during the past year, on account of the exaggerated report made by the Government agent, (Mr. King.) and by the statements made by the Delegates in Congress in relation to the gold bearing quartz. They stated that quartz rock existed to an unlimited extent, and worth from one to three dollars per pound. These statements coming to the miners through the newspapers published abroad, struck them of quartz rock worth fifty cents per pound; and the undersigned, who have been deepty interested in the matter, having carried machinery to the mines at great expense to work the quartz, know that none can be found there worth the

present price for labor to work it.

It has been estimated that about one hundred thousan Americans were in California at the commencement of the present year. The emigration this year is put down at sixty thousand across the plains, ten thousand over land, through Texas and Mexico, and fifty thousand across the Isthmus making two hundred and twenty thousand. Supposing (and this is said to be a liberal calculation,) two hundred thousand Americans remain in the country. If asked wha is the condition and prospects of this large number of American citizens, we would say "most deplorable." or fifty thousand who have been engaged in damming and turning rivers during the summer, have been almost universally disappointed. Having lost the labor of three summers, and the means they had previously procured, thousands of them are reduced to want, and involved in debt for sub-

sistence, &c. Those who were engaged in the dry diggings, depots, &c have also been unsuccessful during the past season. It was the general opinion of the miners last mentioned that not more than eighty or ninety in every hundred had realized money enough to enable them to return to their famlies; and that not more than one in twenty had realized a

dollar clear of expenses during the season.

All hopes of making fortunes in California are lost sight of in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and the almost universal feeling is to get home. And it is truly heartrending to witness the general despondency which exists among the miners, and to see stout-hearted and brave men shed tears at

We have deemed it our duty-a duty we felt due to the American people—thus henestly to present for their considera-tion the foregoing facts, leaving all to act according to their

Signed by ninety-nine persons. T

# TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 13-5 P. M. The auction sale of tickets to Jenny Lind's fourth and last

grand concert at the Front street theatre to-morrow night, took place to-day. They were nearly all sold at premiums of fifty cents up to five dollars, making the seats cost from four to ten dollars each. The anxiety to buy was as great as ever. The "Queen of Song" will leave for Washington on Monday morning, and arrive in your city about eleven o'clock. l'o-day she rode out and visited several of our charity instituions, bestowing her gifts of benevolence, I am told, profusely. She will give a concert to-morrow morning to the scholars of the public schools. This she does of her own free will; she says that if her music is any gratification to those who, fortunately, are able to pay for it, it must be equally pleasing

to those who have not the means of paying. She has determined to give this gratuitous entertainment.

We have quite cold weather. Our market is quiet. Sales of Howard street flour at \$4.62, and City Mills \$4 50. Red wheat 98 a 102 cents; white corn 52 a 53 cents; yellow 53 a 54 cents; oats 34 a 38 cents; rye 74 cents; whiskey 26

a 27½ cents per gallon.

The receipts of tobacco are very light; sales small and holders firm ; common Maryland \$6 ; good \$7.50 to \$9 ; middling \$6.50 a \$7.50. The inspections of the week are 219 hhds. Stocks firm; sales of \$1,000 Maryland sixes, 102; but

The telegraph reports flour firm in New York; grain also firm; pork advanced; cotton dull, with a decline of onequarter, since the arrival of the steamer.

CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 13, 1850. Gen. J. D. MEANS elected Governor of South Carolina.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday. Her news from Liverpool is but three days later than previous accounts. Another decline is reported in the cotton market : Orleans 7%, Mobile 74. Uplands 78. Middling 78 to 78. The change from gold to silver in the Belgian currency has caused an advance of from one to one and a quarter per cent. in the value of silver.

The agitation in England consequent upon the late movements of the Pope had greatly increased. and was the cause of the most serious riot at Birkenhead that has been known in England since the days of the Reform bill.

The latest news from Germany is reported to be in no respect more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and complicated, than for two weeks previous to the sailing of the America.